DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Issuance Date: February 13, 2009
Effective Date: July 1, 2009
Expiration Date: June 30, 2014

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. WA0040771

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504-8711

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

SSA Containers, Inc.
3320 Lincoln Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98421

Facility Location:	Receiving Waters:
3320 Lincoln Avenue Tacoma, WA 98421	Inner Commencement Bay (Blair Waterway) Lincoln Avenue Ditch
Water Body I.D. No:	Discharge Locations:
WA-10-0020	RC-1 Latitude: 47° 15' 38" N Longitude: 122° 22' 59" W
Industry Type:	
Ground Water Remediation	RC-2 Latitude: 47° 16' 08" N Longitude: 122° 23' 42" W

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Garin Schrieve P.E.
Southwest Region Manager
Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	August 15, 2009
S7.	Outfall Evaluation	Annually	June 30, 2010
S8.	Acute Toxicity Reporting	(see S8.)	
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G7.	Application for permit renewal	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2013

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. Process Wastewater Discharges (Outfall RC-1)

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess of, that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge groundwater remediation effluent at the permitted location subject to meeting the following limitations:

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL RC-1		
Parameter	**Average Monthly[a]**	**Maximum Daily[b]**
Pentachlorophenol	10 μg/L	25 μg/L
[a] The average monthly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.		
[b] The maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day.		

B. Storm Water Discharge (Outfall RC-2)

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge site stormwater at the permitted location. There are no numeric effluent limitations on this storm water discharge, but concentrations of pentachlorophenol in excess of 25 mg/L may initiate source control activity. See Special Condition S6.

C. Mixing Zone Descriptions

These effluent limits reflect authorized mixing zones, in accordance with the provisions of Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-201A-100, within which the state water quality criteria may be exceeded. The authorized aquatic life chronic toxicity and human health criteria mixing zone for this discharge is defined as a space within the receiving water body defined by a horizontal radius 180 feet from the discharge point, and the full depth of the water. The authorized mixing zone for aquatic life acute toxicity criteria is defined by a radius of 20 feet horizontally from the discharge point and ten percent of the depth of the water above the discharge point.

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Schedule, Outfall RC-1

Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[1.]
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Equalization Tank	4/month[2.]	Grab
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Chemical Oxidation Effluent	4/month[2.]	24-hour composite
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	GAC Effluent	4/month[2.]	24-hour composite
pH	s.u.	GAC Effluent	4/month[2.]	grab
Flow Rate	gal/day	GAC Effluent	continuous	Recording meter
[1.] The Permittee must comply with the appropriate testing methods, method detection limits, and quantitative reporting limits specified in Appendix A of this permit.				
[2.] At minimum 7-day intervals.				

B. Monitoring Schedule, Outfall RC-2

Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	weir	1/month	24-hour composite

C. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the water and wastewater monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 or to the latest revision of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA), unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by the Department of Ecology (Ecology).

D. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the quantity of monitored flows. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration shall

be in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. Calibration records shall be maintained for at least three years.

E. Laboratory Accreditation

All monitoring data required by Ecology shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*, Chapter 173-50 WAC. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. Conductivity and pH shall be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. Crops, soils, and hazardous waste data are exempted from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media by Ecology.

S3. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to Ecology shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. Monitoring results shall be submitted monthly. Monitoring data obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a form provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology, and be postmarked or received no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monitoring period, unless otherwise specified in this permit. The report(s) shall be sent to:

Industrial Unit Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, Washington 98504-7775.

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms must be submitted monthly whether or not the facility was discharging. If there was no discharge or the facility was not operating during a given monitoring period, submit the form as required with the words "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results.

B. Records Retention

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information shall include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Director.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information: (1) the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures specified by Condition S2. of this permit, then the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's self-monitoring reports.

E. Noncompliance Notification

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the permit terms and conditions due to any cause, the Permittee shall:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the violation, correct the problem and, if applicable, repeat sampling and analysis of any violation immediately and submit the results to Ecology within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation;

2. Immediately notify Ecology of the failure to comply; and

3. Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within thirty days (five days for upsets and bypasses), unless requested earlier by Ecology. The report should describe the nature of the violation, corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, results of the resampling, and any other pertinent information.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall at all times be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of any facilities or systems of control installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

A. Operations and Maintenance Manual

The approved Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual shall be kept available at the permitted facility and all operators shall follow the instructions and procedures of this Manual.

B. Bypass Procedures

The Permittee shall immediately notify Ecology of any spill, overflow, or bypass from any portion of the collection or treatment system.

The bypass of wastes from any portion of the treatment system is prohibited unless one of the following conditions (1, 2, or 3) applies:

1. Unavoidable Bypass -- Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

   If the resulting bypass from any portion of the treatment system results in noncompliance with this permit the Permittee shall notify Ecology in accordance with condition S3.E "Noncompliance Notification."

2. Anticipated Bypass That Has the Potential to Violate Permit Limits or Conditions -- Bypass is authorized by an administrative order issued by Ecology. The Permittee shall notify Ecology at least 30 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice shall contain (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) if a water quality criteria exceedence is unavoidable, a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-110, and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

   For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above shall be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and shall be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

   Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order:

   a. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of the permit.

   b. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

c. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. The public shall be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order issued by the Ecology under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.48.120.

3. Bypass For Essential Maintenance Without the Potential to Cause Violation of Permit Limits or Conditions -- Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of the permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass.

S5. DISPOSITION OF TREATMENT RESIDUALS

A. Solids

Residuals from the treatment processes, including precipitated solids and spent activated carbon, shall not be permitted to enter waters of the state.

B. Leachate

Filtrate and leachate from the residuals shall be contained and returned to the mix tank T-7 of the treatment system, as shown in Ecology-approved engineering report. Untreated leachate and filtrate shall not be permitted to enter waters of the state.

S6. STORM WATER CONTAMINANT SOURCE CONTROL

A. If the monitoring required by S2.B. shows pentachlorophenol concentration in the storm water discharge in excess of 50 μg/L in any one sampling or in excess of 25 μg/L in two consecutive samplings, the Permittee shall, during rain events, through a systematic sampling program, moving ever upstream from the discharge point into the branches of the contributing drainage system, attempt to isolate areas and sources of the contaminant.

B. Once areas and/or sources are isolated, measures shall be taken to contain or remove the source or to redirect the contaminated water to the on-site ground water remediation treatment system.

S7. OUTFALL EVALUATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall inspect annually the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and continued function. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, it shall be included in the report. By **June 30, 2010,** and by June 30, each year of the permit term thereafter, the inspection report shall be submitted to Ecology.

If inspection reveals that corrosion or movement is causing leaks or other malfunction of the outfall or diffuser, appropriate repairs shall be made within six months of discovery to restore the integrity and the intended function of the outfall and diffuser.

S8. ACUTE TOXICITY (OUTFALL RC-1)

A. Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

The effluent limit for acute toxicity is: no acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC).

The ACEC means the maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the zone of acute criteria exceedance assigned pursuant to WAC 173-201A-100. The zone of acute criteria exceedance is authorized in Section S1. of this permit. The ACEC equals two percent effluent.

In the event of failure to pass the test described in subsection B. of this section for compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, the Permittee is considered to be in compliance with all permit requirements for acute whole effluent toxicity as long as the requirements in subsection C. are being met to the satisfaction of Ecology.

B. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee shall conduct semi-annual monitoring to determine compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity. The acute toxicity tests shall be performed using (at a minimum) 100 percent effluent, the ACEC, and a control. Acute toxicity testing shall follow protocols, monitoring requirements, and quality assurance/quality control procedures specified in this section. Testing shall begin within 60 days of the permit effective date. A written report shall be submitted to Ecology within 60 days after the sample date. The percent survival in 100 percent effluent shall be reported along with all compliance monitoring results.

Compliance monitoring shall be conducted semi-annually using one or the other of the species and protocols listed below on an alternating basis:

1) Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96 hour static-renewal test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F).

2) Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex*, or *Daphnia magna* (48 hour static test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F).

The Permittee is in violation of the effluent limit for acute toxicity in subsection A. and shall immediately implement subsection C if any acute toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring determines a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the ACEC using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in survival between the control and the ACEC is less than ten percent, the hypothesis test shall be conducted at the 0.01 level of significance.

If the Permittee has demonstrated compliance with the performance standard associated with the limit for at least three consecutive years, monitoring may be discontinued.

C. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring under subsection B determines a statistically significant difference in response between the ACEC and the control, the Permittee shall begin additional compliance monitoring within one week from the time of receiving the test results. This additional monitoring shall be conducted weekly for four consecutive weeks using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. Testing shall be conducted using a series of at least five effluent concentrations and a control in order to be able to determine appropriate point estimates. One of these effluent concentrations shall equal the ACEC and be compared statistically to the nontoxic control in order to determine compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity as described in subsection B. The discharger shall return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection B. after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

If the Permittee believes that a test indicating noncompliance will be identified by Ecology as an anomalous test result, the Permittee may notify Ecology that the compliance test result might be anomalous and that the Permittee intends to take only one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from Ecology before completing the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The notification to Ecology shall accompany the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous. The Permittee shall complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection as soon as possible after notification by Ecology that the compliance test result was not anomalous. If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, then the Permittee shall proceed without delay to complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The one additional test result shall replace the compliance test result upon determination by Ecology that the compliance test result was anomalous.

If all of the additional compliance monitoring conducted in accordance with this subsection complies with the permit limit, the Permittee shall search all pertinent and recent facility records (operating records, monitoring results, inspection records, spill reports, weather records, production records, raw material purchases, pretreatment records, etc.) and submit a report to Ecology on possible causes and preventative measures for the transient toxicity event which triggered the additional compliance monitoring.

If toxicity occurs in violation of the acute toxicity limit during the additional compliance monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to Ecology within 60 days after the sample date. The TI/RE plan shall be based on WAC 173-205-100(2) and shall be implemented in accordance with WAC 173-205-100(3).

D. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology of Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* in regards to format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides

the toxicity test data on floppy disk for electronic entry into Ecology's database, then the Permittee shall send the disk to Ecology along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.

2. Testing shall be conducted on 24-hour composite effluent samples or grab samples. Samples taken for toxicity testing shall be cooled in four degrees Celsius while being collected and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible, but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended.

3. All samples and test solutions for toxicity testing shall have water quality measurements as specified in Department of Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof.

4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions in the most recent versions of the EPA manual listed in subsection A. and the Department of Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria.* If the test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by Ecology, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.

5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A. or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.

6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.

7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC.

8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology shall be signed and certified.

A. All permit applications shall be signed by either a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice president of a corporation, a general partner of a partnership, or the proprietor of a sole proprietorship.

B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology, and

2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2. above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of B.2. must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

G2. RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

B. To have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the terms of the permit;

C. To inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or method of monitoring required in the permit;

D. To inspect at reasonable times any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities; and

E. To sample at reasonable times any discharge of pollutants.

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit shall be subject to modification, suspension, or termination, in whole or in part by Ecology for any of the following causes:

A. Violation of any permit term or condition;

B. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts;

C. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal;

D. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state; or

E. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

Ecology may also modify this permit, including the schedule of compliance or other conditions, if it determines good and valid cause exists, including promulgation or revisions of regulations or new information.

G4. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

The Permittee shall submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, along with required engineering plans and reports, whenever a material change in the quantity or type of discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to any proposed changes. Submission of this application does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications shall be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications should be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction. Facilities shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in the permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. DUTY TO REAPPLY

The Permittee shall submit a new, complete application by **January 1, 2013**. The Permittee shall provide, on the forms provided or approved by the permitting authority, the information required of applicants as set forth in paragraphs (f) and (g) of 40 CFR 122.21 ("existing manufacturing dischargers").

G8. PERMIT TRANSFER

This permit is automatically transferred to a new owner or operator if:

A. A written agreement between the old and new owner or operator containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability is submitted to Ecology;

B. A copy of the permit is provided to the new owner and;

C. Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to modify the permit.

Unless this permit is automatically transferred according to section A. above, this permit may be transferred only if it is modified to identify the new Permittee and to incorporate such other requirements as determined necessary by Ecology.

G9. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, shall control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G10. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G11. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in the permit, Ecology shall institute proceedings to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the new toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

G12. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G13. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G14. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee shall submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology. Ecology may revoke this permit if the permit fees established under Chapter 173-224 WAC are not paid.

G15. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be and be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

APPENDIX A

EFFLUENT CHARACTERIZATION FOR POLLUTANTS
THIS LIST INCLUDES EPA REQUIRED POLLUTANTS (PRIORITY POLLUTANTS) AND SOME ECOLOGY PRIORITY TOXIC CHEMICALS (PBTs)

The following table with analytical levels is to be used as guidance for effluent characterization in NPDES Permit applications and applications for permit renewal. The permit applications will specify the groups of compounds to be analyzed. Ecology may require additional groups to be analyzed. The table should also be used as a guide for routine effluent monitoring for pollutants specified in the permit. The objectives are to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in applications and monitoring reports and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost. If an applicant or Permittee knows that an alternate, less sensitive method (higher DL and QL) from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in their effluent, that method may be used for analysis.

EPA 307(A) REF. #	**Pollutant & CAS No.** ***(if available)***	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)**[1] ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)** [2] ***µg/L unless specified***	**Lowest Criteria Values** ***µg/L unless specified***
		Conventionals			
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L	
	Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM5220-D		10 mg/L	
	Total Organic Carbon	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L	
	Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L	
	Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3- GH		0.3 mg/L	
	Flow	Calibrated device			
	Dissolved oxygen	4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L	
	Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2º C	
	pH	SM4500-H^+ B	N/A	N/A	
		Nonconventionals			
	Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCo3	

EPA 307(A) REF. #	Pollutant & CAS No. *(if available)*	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)[1] *µg/L unless specified*	Quantitation Level (QL)[2] *µg/L unless specified*	Lowest Criteria Values *µg/L unless specified*
	Bromide (24959-67-9)	4110 B	100	400	
	Chlorine, Total Residual	4500 Cl G		50.0	7.5
	Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color unit	
	Fecal Coliform	SM 9221E	N/A	N/A	
	Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100	
	Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	4500-NO3- E/F/H		100	10,000
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	4500-NH3-C/E/FG		300	
	Ortho-Phosphate (PO_4 as P)	4500- PE/PF	30	100	
	Phosphorus, Total (as P)	4500-PE/PF	30	100	
	Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664A		5,000	
	Radioactivity	Table 1E			
	Salinity	SM2520-B		3 PSS	
	Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		100	
	Sulfate (as mg/L SO_4)	SM4110-B		200	
	Sulfide (as mg/L S)	4500-S^2F/D/E/G		200	2.0
	Sulfite (as mg/L SO_3)	SM4500-SO3B		2000	
	Surfactants	SM5540 C		50	
	Total dissolved solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L	500 mg/L[12]
	Total Hardness	2340B		200 as CaCO3	
	Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10	750
	Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0	
	Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0	
	Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25	
	Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.8	12.5	50	300
	Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.8	10	50	
	Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5	
	Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5	50
	Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8	0.3	1.5	
	Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5	
Metals, Cyanide & Total Phenols					

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114	Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0	14[5]
115	Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5	36[7]
117	Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5	4[8]
118	Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25	0.37[3]
	Chromium (hex) dissolved (185-402-99)	SM3500-Cr EC	0.3	1.2	10[7]
119	Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0	57.2[3]
120	Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0	3.1[3]
122	Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5	0.54[3]
123	Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005	0.012[7]
124	Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5	8.2[3]
125	Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0	5[7]
126	Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2	0.32[3]
127	Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36	1.7[5]
128	Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5	32.3[3]
121	Cyanide, Total (7440-66-6)	335.4	5	10	1.0[7]
	Cyanide, Available	SM4500-CN G	5	10	
065	Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50	21000[5]
Dioxin					
129	2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L	0.000000013[5]
Volatile Compounds					
002	Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10	320/780[5]
003	Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0	0.059/0.66[5]
004	Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0	5.0[8]
018	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	1.0	2.0	0.031[5]
042	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether (108-60-1)	611/625	1.0	2.0	1400[5]
047	Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0	4.3[5]
006	Carbon tetrachloride (108-90-7)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0	0.25[5]

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007	Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0	680[5]
016	Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0	
019	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0	3540[10]
023	Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0	5.7[5]
051	Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0	0.41[5]
025	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6	2700[5]
026	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6	400[5]
027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6	400[5]
028	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0	
048	Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0	0.27[5]
013	1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0	
010	1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0	0.38[5]
029	1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0	0.057[5]
032	1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0	3[11]
033	1,3-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers) (542-75-6)	624	1.0	2.0	10[5]
038	Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0	3100[5]
046	Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0	48[5]
045	Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0	270000[10]
044	Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	5.0	10.0	4.7[5]
015	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	624	1.9	2.0	0.17[5]
085	Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	624	1.0	2.0	0.80[5]
086	Toulene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0	6800[5]
030	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0	700[4]
011	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	1.0	2.0	200[8]
014	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	624	1.0	2.0	0.6[5]
087	Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.0	2.0	2.7[5]

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088	Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0	2[5]
Acid Compounds					
024	2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	1.0	2.0	81[4]
031	2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	0.5	1.0	93[5]
034	2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	0.5	1.0	380[4]
060	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	625/1625B	1.0	2.0	13.4[5]
059	2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	1.0	2.0	70[5]
057	2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	0.5	1.0	450[13]
058	4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	0.5	1.0	600[13]
022	Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	1.0	2.0	-
064	Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	625	0.5	1.0[10]	0.28[5]
065	Phenol (108-95-2)	625	2.0	4.0	21000[5]
021	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	625	2.0	4.0	2.1[5]
Base/Neutral Compounds					
001	Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4	670[6]
077	Acenaphtylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6	132000[9]
078	Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6	9600[5]
005	Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	12	24	0.00012[5]
067	Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6	1500
072	Benzo(*a*)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6	0.0028[5]
PBT	Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3)	625	0.5	1.0	-
PBT	Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	625	0.5	1.0	
073	Benzo(*a*)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0	0.0028/0.031[5]
074	3,4-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(b)fluoranthene) (205-99-2)	610/625	0.8	1.6	
075	11,12-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(k)fluoranthene) (207-08-9)	610/625	0.8	1.6	0.0028/0.031[5]
079	Benzo(*ghi*)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0	0.1[9]

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043	Bis(*2-chloroethoxy)*methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2	92000[9]
018	Bis(*2-chloroethyl*)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0	0.031[5]
042	Bis(*2-chloroisopropyl*)ether (108-60-1)	625	0.3	0.6	1400[5]
066	Bis(*2-ethylhexyl*)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.1	0.5	1.8[5]
070	Butyl benzyl phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.25	0.6	1500
041	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.2	0.4	180[10]
020	2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6	1000[6]
040	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5	365[9]
076	Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6	0.0028[5]
PBT	Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
PBT	Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
082	Dibenzo(a-*h*)anthracene (53-70-3) (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	0.8	1.6	2700[5]
PBT	Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0	-
PBT	Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0	
028	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0	0.04[5]
070	Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6	23000[5]
071	Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4	313000[5]
068	Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0	2700[5]
035	2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609	0.2	0.4	0.11[5]
036	2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4	6250[13]
069	Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6	3.1[13]
037	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (*as Azobenzene*) (122-66-7)	1625B	5.0	20	0.04[5]
039	Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6	300[5]
080	Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6	1300[5]
009	Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6	0.00075[5]
052	Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0	0.44[5]
053	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	0.5	1.0	240[5]
012	Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0	1.9[5]

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083	Indeno(*1,2,3-cd*)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0	0.0028[6]
054	Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0	8.4[5]
PBT	3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0	_
055	Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.3	0.6	400[11]
056	Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0	17[5]
061	N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0	0.00069[5]
063	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0	0.005[5]
062	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	0.5	1.0	5[5]
PBT	Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6	
081	Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6	4[11]
084	Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6	960[5]
008	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6	35[6]
Pesticides/PCBs					
089	Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00013[5]
102	alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.025	0.05	0.0039[5]
103	beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.025	0.05	0.014[5]
104	gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.025	0.05	0.019[5]
105	delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.025	0.05	7.0[13]
091	Chlordane (57-74-9)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00057[5]
092	4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00059[5]
093	4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.025	0.05[10]	0.00059[5]
094	4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00083[5]
090	Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00014[5]
095	alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.0087[5]
096	beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.025	0.05	0.0087[5]
097	Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.093[5]
098	Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.0023[5]
099	Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.025	0.05	0.76[5]
100	Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00021[5]
101	Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.025	0.05	0.00010[5]

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106	PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)	608	0.25	0.5	0.000170[5]
107	PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	608	0.25	0.5	0.000170[5]
108	PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	608	0.25	0.5	0.000170[5]
109	PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.25	0.5	0.000170[5]
110	PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.025	0.5	0.000170[5]
111	PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5	10.5[13]
112	PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)	608	0.13	0.5	0.42[13]
113	Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.5	0.00073[5]

PBT - Denotes a State of Washington priority pollutant.

1. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

2. Quantitation Level (QL) is equivalent to EPA's Minimum Level (ML) which is defined in 40 CFR Part 136 as the minimum level at which the entire GC/MS system must give recognizable mass spectra (background corrected) and acceptable calibration points. These levels were published as proposed in the Federal Register on March 28, 1997.

3. This criterion is dependent upon receiving water characteristics. This value is the aquatic life chronic value at a hardness of 25 mg/l

4. EPA 822-R-03-031

5. Human health criteria as fresh or marine – EPA National Toxic Rule

6. Fresh water aquatic life as Acute or Chronic – EPA recommended values

7. Aquatic life as Acute or Chronic – WAC 173-201A

8. USEPA Drinking Water Criteria

9. No human health based screening levels were available for 2-chloroethylvinyl ether. This value is the surface water screening values derived by U.S. EPA Region 4 Water Management Division. These values were obtained from Water Quality Criteria documents and represent the chronic ambient water quality criteria values for the protection of aquatic life.

10. USGS 2004-5194. Pesticides Detected in Urban Streams in King County, Washington, 1998–2003.

11. Estimated effect level

12. Chapter WAC 173-200.

13. Estimated effect level